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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON
PORTLAND DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,
v.
Rashad Q. SANDERS,
Defendant.

Case No. 3:11-CR-385-HZ
DISCOVERY REQUEST

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I. INTRODUCTION

Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure is “intended to prescribe the minimum amount of discovery to which the parties are entitled. It is not intended to limit the judge’s discretion to order broader discovery in appropriate cases.” *United States v. Armstrong*, 517 U.S. 456, 475 (1996) (Breyer J., concurring) (quoting Advisory Committee’s Notes on Fed. R. Crim. P. 16, 18 U.S.C. App., p.761); see also David W.

Ogden, Guidance for Prosecutors Regarding Criminal Discovery (Jan. 4, 2010); USAM 9-5.001 (revised Jan. 2010).

Moreover, under the principles of *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), “the individual prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to the others acting on the government’s behalf in the case, including the police.” *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 437 (1995); *United States v. Hanna*, 55 F.3d 1456, 1461 (9th Cir. 1995)(same); see *United States v. Alvarez*, 86 F.3d 901, 905 (9th Cir. 1996) (“better practice is for the prosecutor herself to review [surveillance notes for Brady material]”).

The prosecutor also has a continuing duty to disclose the following evidence as soon as the government or any of its agents discovers its existence. See *Mooney v. Holohan*, 294 U.S. 103, 108 (1935) (prosecutor must disclose that witness had committed perjury even when he first learns this at trial).

In light of the foregoing, and in light of the authority set forth below, the defendant requests discovery

II. THE DEFENDANT REQUESTS DISCOVERY OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. All state or federal reports relating the circumstances of any search involving the defendant or his property, or any other search related to this case, listing the items seized and the information obtained as a result of these searches. This information is necessary to enable to the defendant to prepare motions to suppress evidence. Rule 16(a)(1); 12(b)(4)(B); 41(h).

2. All written or recorded statements of the defendant (a) within the government’s possession, custody or control, (b) made in response to interrogation by a person the defendant knew was a government agent, or (c) made before a grand jury

relating to the charged offense. This includes but is not limited to grand jury testimony, telephone calls, depositions, etc.; see Rule 16(a)(1)(B); *United States v. Bailleaux*, 685 F.2d 1105, 1114 (9th Cir. 1982) (“[g]overnment should disclose any statement made by the defendant that may be relevant”), receded from on other grounds by *United States v. Miller*, 874 F.2d 1255 (9th Cir. 1989); *United States v. Alex*, 788 F. Supp. 1013, 1016 (N.D. Ill. 1992) (where government “offered no compelling explanation” for non-disclosure of statements of co-defendant, court exercises discretion to order disclosure).

3. The substance of all oral statements of the defendant to any government agent. Rule 16(a)(1)(A). *United States v. Alex*, 788 F. Supp. 1013, 1016 (N.D. Ill. 1992); *United States v. Camargo-Vergara*, 57 F.3d 993, 998-999 (11th Cir. 1995) (reversible error to fail to disclose defendant’s post-arrest statement where defense strategy affected).

4. Any agent’s underlying rough notes of the statements requested in items 2 and 3 above. See *United States v. Harris*, 543 F.2d 1247, 1253 (9th Cir. 1976) (rough notes of interviews, especially with the accused, are discoverable and must be preserved); *United States v. Layton*, 564 F. Supp. 1391, 1395 (D. Or. 1983) (court exercises discretion under Rule 16 to order disclosure of notes of interview with defendant).

This request includes all entries in officers’ field notebooks or equivalent. *United States v. Harris*, 543 F.2d 1247, 1253 (9th Cir.1976) (“the original interview notes, especially relating to an FBI agent’s interview with the accused, must be preserved” because potentially discoverable); *United States v. Boshell*, 952 F.2d 1101, 1105 (9th Cir. 1991) (defendant’s “confirmation of the facts in the notes before they were dictated on tape makes the notes and the tape producible under Jencks”); *United States v.*

Wicktor, 403 F. Supp. 2d 964, 967 (D. Ariz. 2005) (officer who testifies at a preliminary hearing based on written reports of other detectives adopts those detectives' reports as his "statements" for Jencks Act purposes); *United States v. Riley*, 189 F.3d 802, 803 (9th Cir. 1999) (reversible error to destroy notes from interview when there "was no substitute for the notes except the recollections of the agent and the witness, which differed in several respects"); *United States v. Alvarez*, 86 F.3d 901, 904 n.2 (9th Cir. 1996) ("Under the Jencks Act, witness statements, including reports prepared by testifying officers, must be turned over to the defense"); *Goldberg v. United States*, 425 U.S. 94, 98 (1976) ("a writing prepared by a Government lawyer relating to the subject matter of the testimony of a Government witness that has been 'signed or otherwise adopted or approved' by the Government witness is producible under the Jencks Act"); *United States v. Well*, 572 F.2d 1383, 1384 (9th Cir. 1978) (tape recordings of interviews). Although an officer's 'rough notes' need not be disclosed pursuant to the Jencks Act as witness statements, *United States v. Andersson*, 813 F.2d 1450, 1459 (9th Cir. 1987), they must be disclosed pursuant to Brady if they contain material and exculpatory information.")

5. A copy of the defendant's record of prior convictions and the FBI rap sheet. Rule 16(a)(1)(D); see *United States v. Audelo-Sanchez*, 923 F.2d 129, 130 (9th Cir. 1991) (per curiam). Both national and local criminal records should be searched. See *United States v. Perdomo*, 929 F.2d 967, 970 (3rd Cir. 1991); *United States v. Bryan*, 868 F.2d 1032, 1036 (9th Cir. 1998) (prosecution "deemed to have knowledge of and access to anything in the possession, custody or control of any federal agency participating in the same investigation").

6. All books, papers, documents, tangible objects, photographs, buildings or places which are “material to preparing the defense.” Rule 16(a)(1)(E)(I); *United States v. Cedano-Arellano*, 332 F.3d 568, 571 (9th Cir. 2003) (where reasonable suspicion was based on the alert of a narcotics detection dog, the dog’s training and certification records were material and discoverable); *United States v. Bergonzi*, 216 F.R.D. 487, 501 (N.D.Cal. 2003) (in securities fraud prosecution, the company’s internal report and interview memoranda were material to the defense because the documents were prepared with an eye toward discovering who was culpable for the crime).

7. All items in request 6 above which “belong[] to” the defendant.
Rule 16(a)(1)(E)(iii).

8. All items in request 6 above which were “obtained from” the defendant.
Rule 16(a)(1)(E)(iii).

9. Any evidence, including but not limited to the items in request 6 above which are intended for use by the government as evidence in its case in chief. Rule 16(a)(1); see Rule 12(b)(4)(B); *United States v. de la Cruz-Paulino*, 61 F.3d 986, 992-995 (1st Cir. 1995) (government’s failure to designate evidence was violation of Rule 12(b)(4)(B) which “creates a notice requirement”).

10. Any and all results or reports of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests or experiments, including but not limited to, chemical analysis, fingerprints, voice prints, and handwriting. Rule 16(a)(1)(F).

11. A written summary of all expert-witness testimony the government intends to offer in its case-in-chief, whether or not the expert has prepared a written report, describing “the witnesses’ opinions, the bases and reasons therefor, and the witnesses’

qualifications.” Rule 16(a)(1)(G); *United States v. Richmond*, 153 F.R.D. 7, 8 (D. Mass. 1994) (disclosure of existing summaries of experts must occur “forthwith”; others [written summaries of experts] no later than 45 days before trial); *United States v. Barrett*, 703 F.2d 1076, 1081 (9th Cir. 1983) (“fairness requires that adequate notice be given to the defense to check the findings and conclusions of the government’s experts”); *United States v. Edwards-Franco*, 885 F.2d 1002, 1009 (2d Cir. 1989) (defendants could not hire their own expert “until they were informed of the adverse report of the government expert”).

12. A description of any prior conviction or prior “similar act” you will seek to introduce at trial. Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) (requiring “reasonable notice in advance of trial ... of the general nature of any such evidence”); *United States v. Cook*, 608 F.2d 1175, 1186 (9th Cir. 1979) (en banc) (“[t]rial by ambush” is “counterproductive in terms of judicial economy”), overruled in part on other grounds by *Luce v. United States*, 469 U.S. 38 (1984).

13. The personnel files of each law enforcement agent who will testify in the case. The Assistant U.S. Attorney should direct that such files be examined for evidence of any allegations that any officer has ever made a false statement or has a reputation for dishonesty. *United States v. Henthorn*, 931 F.2d 29, 30-31 (9th Cir. 1991; *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 437 (1995) (“prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to the others acting on the government’s behalf”); see *United States v. Calise*, 996 F.2d 1019, 1021 (9th Cir. 1993) (error not to disclose magistrate’s characterization of agent’s testimony as “absolutely incredible” which was in personnel file); see *United States v. Kiszewski*, 877 F.2d 210, 216 (2nd Cir. 1989) (court must

conduct in camera review of agent's personnel file to determine if impeachment matter [allegations that agent accepted bribes] should be disclosed).

14. Reports and records relating to any eavesdropping, wiretapping, electronic recording of any kind relating to this case. See 18 U.S.C. §§ 2511-2522.

15. All notes or other writings or documents used by a prospective government witness before the grand jury. *United States v. Wallace*, 848 F.2d 1464, 1470-71 (9th Cir. 1988) (by referring to and using the notes during testimony before the grand jury, witness "adopt[ed] or approv[ed] of the statements as her own).

16. The names and addresses of all percipient witnesses interviewed by the government whom the government does not intend to call at the trial. *United States v. Cadet*, 727 F.2d 1453, 1469 (9th Cir. 1984).

17. The arrest and conviction record of each prospective government witness. *United States v. Strifler*, 851 F.2d 1197, 1202 (9th Cir. 1988) (criminal records of witnesses must be disclosed even if contained in witness's probation file); *United States v. Auten*, 632 F.2d 478, 481-82 (5th Cir. 1980). The government is required to search both national and local criminal record files. See *United States v. Perdomo*, 929 F.2d 967, 970 (3rd Cir. 1991); *United States v. Alvarez*, 358 F.3d 1194, 1207-08 (9th Cir. 2004) (entitled to disclosure of Brady material in presentence reports); *Carriger v. Stewart*, 132 F.3d 463, 480 (9th Cir. 1997) (when star witness had long criminal record, it was "the state's obligation to turn over all information bearing on that witness's credibility").

18. Any evidence that a criminal case has recently been dismissed against any prospective government witness. See *United States v. Smith*, 77 F.3d 511, 514-15 (D.C.

Cir. 1996) (dismissal of two felony cases pending against prosecution witness were material to impeachment and should have been disclosed pursuant to Brady); United States v. Anderson, 881 F.2d 1128, 1138-39 (D.C. Cir. 1989). See also Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972) (credibility of witness).

19. Any evidence that any prospective government witness has any criminal charge pending against him. United States v. Fried, 486 F.2d 201, 203 (2d Cir. 1973); United States v. Maynard, 476 F.2d 1170, 1174 (D.C. Cir. 1973) (pending indictment can be relevant to bias and motive of witness).

20. Any evidence that any prospective government witness is under investigation by federal or state authorities. United States v. Chitty, 760 F.2d 425, 428 (2d Cir. 1985).

21. The name and address of any informants utilized by law enforcement during the investigation of this matter. Roviario v. United States, 353 U.S. 53, 60-61 (1957) (“Where the disclosure of an informer's identity, or of the contents of his communication, is relevant and helpful to the defense of an accused, or is essential to a fair determination of a cause, the privilege must give way.”)

22. Reports, records, or memoranda of federal or state agencies which describe, refer to, or otherwise comment upon their relationship with any informant involved in this case. Roviario v. United States, 353 U.S. 53 (1957); U.S. Const. amend. VI.

23. Any evidence of express or implicit understandings, offers of immunity, special treatment while in custody, or of past, present, or future compensation between the government or any of its agents and any prospective government witness or his agent.

See *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150, 152-55 (1972) (agreement not to prosecute); *United States v. Shaffer*, 789 F.2d 682, 689 (9th Cir. 1986) (moneys paid for ongoing undercover cooperation in another case); *United States v. Butler*, 567 F.2d 885, 889 (9th Cir. 1978) (prosecutor's "assurances" of future benefits); *United States v. Risken*, 788 F.2d 1361, 1375 (8th Cir. 1986) (implied contingent fees); *United States v. Edwardo-Franco*, 885 F.2d 1002, 1010 (2nd Cir. 1989) (earnings of informant in past cases "highly relevant to the question of his potential bias and interest" (quoting *United States v. Leja*, 568 F.2d 493, 499 (6th Cir. 1977))); *United States v. Partin*, 493 F.2d 750, 759 (5th Cir. 1974) ("protective" custody status, per diem and special privileges); *Brown v. Wainwright*, 785 F.2d 1457, 1465 (11th Cir. 1986) (implicit understanding must be disclosed even if no "promise" and even if conditional); *United States v. Boyd*, 55 F.3d 239 (7th Cir. 1995) (reversible error not to disclose favors to cooperating witnesses including use of illegal drugs, regular unsupervised access to female visitors which facilitated sex and drugs in United States Attorney's office, and gifts of money, beer cigarettes, etc.); *United States v. Burnside*, 824 F. Supp. 1215, 1259 (N.D. Ill. 1993) ("defendants . . . [are] entitled to know . . . the government's lenient security measures, the absence of drug testing and the other benefits, all of which pointed to an implicit and illicit deal between the government and its witnesses").

24. Any evidence that any prospective witness has applied for, or requested from, the government any consideration or benefit including but not limited to any special consideration in immigration proceedings, plea bargain, dismissal of any charge, sentence reduction or early parole, whether or not the government agreed to such a request. Reutter

v. Solem, 888 F.2d 578, 581 (8th Cir. 1989); Brown v. Dugger, 831 F.2d 1547, 1558 (11th Cir. 1987).

25. Any evidence of any discussion about, or advice concerning, special consideration in immigration proceedings, any plea bargain or requested benefit between the government and any prospective witness. United States v. Kojayan, 8 F.3d 1315, 1322 (9th Cir. 1993) (conviction reversed and case remanded to consider dismissal as sanction for government's failure to disclose deal between witness and government, which witness government chose not to call at trial); Haber v. Wainwright, 756 F.2d 1520, 1523-24 (11th Cir. 1985) (government "advice" to witness must be disclosed); Campbell v. Reed, 594 F.2d 4, 7 (4th Cir. 1979) (agreement between the prosecutor and the witness's attorney, where witness was informed that "everything would be all right," must be disclosed); DuBose v. Lefevre, 619 F.2d 973, 978-79 (2d Cir. 1980) (prosecutor's statement to the witness that he would "do the right thing" must be disclosed to the defense even if the witness is unaware of its exact meaning). United States v. Blanco, 392 F.3d 382, 392 (9th Cir. 2004) ("special immigration treatment by the INS and the DEA was highly relevant impeachment material"); Silva v. Brown, 416 F.3d 980, 986 (9th Cir. 2005) (government should have disclosed "the full extent of the prosecution's deal" with the witness); Horton v. Mayle, 408 F.3d 570, 578-79 (9th Cir. 2005) (failure to disclose leniency deal with witness was material).

26. The full scope of any witness's past cooperation with the government including but not limited to all monies, benefits and promises received in exchange for cooperation, the full extent of the witness's assets, and the status of the witness's present and past income tax liability. United States v. Shaffer, 789 F.2d 682, 688-89 &

n.7 (9th Cir.1986); *United States v. Edwardo-Franco*, 885 F.2d 1002, 1009-10 (2nd Cir. 1989) (evidence of past services highly relevant to bias and interest). *Bagley v. Lumpkin*, 798 F.2d 1297, 1302 (9th Cir. 1986) (reversible error to fail to disclose contracts that would give impeachment evidence against key witnesses who were hired by government to investigate the defendant); *United States v. Blanco*, 392 F.3d 382, 392 (9th Cir. 2004) (special immigration treatment from INS and DEA); *Singh v. Prunty*, 142 F.3d 1157, 1161-62 (9th Cir. 1998) (prosecutor's failure to disclose cooperation agreement with key witness against defendant).

27. All statements of any prospective witness relevant to his testimony or relevant to impeachment or bias. See *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 454 (1995) (reversible error not to disclose evidence of misidentification by crucial witness); *United States v. Brumel-Alvarez*, 991 F.2d 1452, 1463-64 (9th Cir. 1993) (informant's recantation of earlier statement to D.E.A. had to be disclosed under the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500 (2000), as it bore on credibility); *United States v. Tincher*, 907 F.2d 600, 602 (6th Cir. 1990) (reversible error for prosecutor to withhold grand jury testimony of witness that could contradict his trial testimony). *United States v. Abel*, 469 U.S. 45, 52 (1984) ("Proof of bias is almost always relevant because the jury, as finder of fact and weigher of credibility, has historically been entitled to assess all evidence which might bear on the accuracy and truth of a witness' testimony."); *United States v. Wicktor*, 403 F. Supp. 2d 964, 967 (D. Ariz. 2005) (officer who testifies at a preliminary hearing based on written reports of other detectives adopts those detectives' reports as his "statements" for Jencks Act purposes); *United States v. Service Deli Inc.*, 151 F.3d 938, 942-43 (9th Cir. 1998) (summary of interview notes not appropriate when it fails to

disclose material information in the notes); *United States v. Riley*, 189 F.3d 802, 803 (9th Cir. 1999) (reversible error to destroy notes from interview when there “was no substitute for the notes except the recollections of the agent and the witness, which differed in several respects”); *United States v. Ogbuehi*, 18 F.3d 807, 811 (9th Cir. 1994) (where notes taken during interview with co-defendant were read back from time to time to confirm their accuracy, trial court should have reviewed the notes in camera to determine whether they were a statement); *United States v. Boshell*, 952 F.2d 1101, 1105 (9th Cir. 1991) (defendant’s “confirmation of the facts in the notes before they were dictated on tape makes the notes and the tape producible under Jencks”); *United States v. Steinberg*, 99 F.3d 1486, 1491 (9th Cir. 1996) (requiring disclosure that witness was involved in ongoing criminal activities while working as government informant and that witness owed defendant money), disapproved of on other grounds by *United States v. Foster*, 165 F.3d 689, 692 n.5 (9th Cir. 1999).

28. Any evidence that any prospective witness has made an inconsistent statement to the government or any of its agents with respect to his or her proposed testimony. See *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 454 (1995) (reversible error not to disclose evidence of misidentification by crucial witness); *United States v. Cuffie*, 80 F.3d 514, 518(D.C. Cir. 1996) (reversible error not to disclose evidence that prosecution witness had lied under oath in a previous court proceeding involving same drug conspiracy); *United States v. Isgro*, 974 F.2d 1091, 1099 (9th Cir. 1992) (although dismissal of indictment was not warranted, the court found “intolerable” misconduct where prosecutor failed to disclose prior grand jury testimony of witness which was inconsistent with his trial testimony; *McDowell v. Dixon*, 858 F.2d 945, 949 (4th Cir.

1988) (reversible error to withhold victim's prior inconsistent statement to police about description of attacker); *Lindsey v. King*, 769 F.2d 1034, 1041-43 (5th Cir. 1985) (reversible error to withhold eyewitness's original statement to police that he could not identify assailant); *Chavis v. North Carolina*, 637 F.2d 213, 223 (4th Cir. 1980) (contradictory statements of witness must be disclosed); *Powell v. Wiman*, 287 F.2d 275, 279-80 (5th Cir. 1961) (same). *United States v. Sudikoff*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 1196, 1202 (C.D. Cal. 1999) ("any variations in an accomplice witness's proposed testimony could be considered favorable to the defense and the existence of such differences should be disclosed under Brady").

29. Any evidence that any prospective government witness has made a statement inconsistent with or contradictory to any statement by any other person whether or not a prospective witness. See *United States v. Minsky*, 963 F.2d 870, 874-76 (6th Cir. 1992) (witness's statement to FBI contradicted by third party); *Hudson v. Blackburn*, 601 F.2d 785, 789 (5th Cir. 1979) (statement of police officer refuting witness's statement that he identified defendant at lineup); *Hudson v. Whitley*, 979 F.2d 1058, 1064 (5th Cir. 1992) (statement of witness identifying another person as killer); *United States v. Galvis-Valderamma*, 841 F.Supp. 600, 607-10 (D.N.J. 1994) (new trial granted where statements made by arresting officer to FBI agent that bag of heroin found in car not in plain view should have been disclosed); *United States v. Hibler*, 463 F.2d 455, 460 (9th Cir. 1972) (information may be material even if it speaks only to defendant's credibility).

30. Any evidence that any government witness has threatened another government witness in an attempt to influence his testimony. *United States v. O’Conner*, 64F.3d 355, 359-60 (8th Cir. 1995).

31. Any evidence that a witness has engaged in crimes even though he has not been convicted of those crimes. See *United States v. Osorio*, 929 F.2d 753, 761 (1st Cir. 1991) (prosecutor “using a witness with an impeachable past has a constitutionally derived duty to search for and produce impeachment information requested regarding the witness”); *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150, 154 (1972) (evidence that witnesses might not be credible is material). *Powell v. Wiman*, 287 F.2d 275, 280-81 (5th Cir. 1961) (admission of witness to prosecutor that he engaged in several crimes should have been disclosed); *United States v. Boffa*, 513 F. Supp. 444, 500 (D. Del. 1980) (prior bad acts of witness discoverable); *United States v. Burnside*, 824 F. Supp. 1215, 1271-72 (N.D. Ill. 1993) (reversible error not to disclose ongoing illegal drug use by cooperating witnesses).

32. Any evidence that any prospective government witness has ever made any false statement to law enforcement authorities. *United States v. Bernal-Obeso*, 989 F.2d 331,336-7 (9th 1993) (informant’s lie to DEA about his criminal record); *United States v. Brumel-Alvarez*, 991 F.2d 1452, 1458 (9th Cir. 1993) (D.E.A. agent’s opinion of informant credibility); *United States v. Strifler*, 851 F.2d 1197, 1202 (9th Cir. 1988) (probation file listing instances of the witness lying to authorities); *United States v. Minsky*, 963 F.2d 870, 875 (6th Cir. 1992) (error not to disclose witness’s false statements to FBI). *Carriger v. Stewart*, 132 F.3d 463, 480(9th Cir. 1997) (when star witness had long criminal record, it was “the state’s obligation to turn over all information

bearing on that witness's credibility"). *Benn v. Lambert*, 283F.3d 1040, 1056 (9th Cir. 2002) (failure to disclose evidence that key witness had previously falsely accused defendant of murder).

33. Any evidence that any witness has a tendency to lie or exaggerate his testimony. *United States v. Brumel-Alvarez*, 991 F.2d 1452, 1458 (9th Cir. 1993) (D.E.A. agent's negative view of informant's credibility); *United States v. Strifler*, 851 F.2d 1197, 1202 (9th Cir. 1988) (must disclose probation file of witness showing tendency to lie or "overcompensate").

34. Any evidence that any prospective witness has consumed alcohol or drugs prior to witnessing or participating in the events that gave rise to his testimony or any time prior to testifying in court. See *United States v. Butler*, 481 F.2d 531, 534-35 (D.C. Cir. 1973) (drug use impairs memory judgment and credibility); *People v. Santos*, 2003 Guam 1, at *9 (2003) (witness's drug use relevant for impeaching perception and memory); *Benn v. Lambert*, 283 F.3d 1040, 1056 (9th Cir. 2002) ("evidence that [witness] was using drugs during the trial would reflect on his competence and credibility"); *Creekmore v. District Court of Eighth Judicial Dist. of State of Mont.*, 745 F.2d 1236, 1238 (9th Cir. 1984) ("[t]he goal of cross-examination is to expose flaws in a witness's memory, perception and narration"); *United States v. Burnside*, 824 F. Supp. 1215, 1265 (N.D. Ill. 1993) (reversible error to fail to disclose witnesses drug use because illegal drug use by the cooperating witness was relevant to the witnesses' abilities to recollect and relate events and "clear inducements from which a fact finder could infer that these witnesses may have wanted to stay on the government prosecutors' good side" and adjusted their testimony accordingly).

35. Any medical, psychological or psychiatric evidence tending to show that any prospective witness's ability to perceive, remember, communicate, or tell the truth is impaired. See *Bailey v. Rae*, 339 F.3d 1107, 1114-15 (9th Cir. 2003) (when consent was at issue, government should have disclosed reports that developmentally delayed alleged victim knew the difference between appropriate and inappropriate touching); *United States v. Lindstrom*, 698 F.2d 1154, 1163-68 (11th Cir. 1983) (psychiatric records relevant to credibility); *Chavis v. North Carolina*, 637 F.2d 213, 224 (4th Cir. 1980) (psychiatric records reflecting on the competency or credibility of witness); *United States v. McFarland*, 371 F.2d 701, 705 (2d Cir. 1966) (prior hospitalizations of witness for mental illness); *Powell v. Wiman*, 287 F.2d 275, 279 (5th Cir. 1961) (same).

36. Any evidence that a prospective government witness is biased or prejudiced against the defendant or has a motive to lie, exaggerate, falsify or distort his testimony. See *United States v. Strifler*, 851 F.2d 1197, 1202 (9th Cir. 1988) (motive to inform discoverable); *United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667, 683 (1985) (failure to disclose that witnesses might have been biased against defendant).

37. Any impeaching or bad character evidence relating to any government witness, especially informants. *United States v. Bernal-Obeso*, 989 F. 2d 331, 335 (9th Cir.1993) ("it is essential that relevant evidence bearing on the credibility of an informant-witness be timely revealed . . . to defense counsel as required by Giglio"); *Carriger v. Stewart*, 132 F.3d 463, 497-80 (9th Cir. 1997) ("[t]he prosecution has a duty to learn of any exculpatory evidence known to others acting on the government's behalf"); *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150, 154 (1972) (evidence affecting credibility of witnesses is material).

38. Any evidence that a prospective government witness has not passed a polygraph examination or had inconclusive results. *Carter v. Rafferty*, 826 F.2d 1299, 1305-09 (3rd Cir. 1987) (oral reports of polygraph examination); *United States v. Lynn*, 856 F.2d 430, 432-34 (1st Cir. 1988).

39. Any evidence that someone other than the defendant committed, or was ever suspected of committing, the crime charged. *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 85 (1963) (statement of accomplice that he, not defendant, did actual shooting); *United States v. Crosby*, 75 F.3d 1343, 1346 (9th Cir. 1996) (reversible error not to admit evidence that implied person other than defendant was the guilty party); *United States v. Perkins*, 937 F.2d 1397, 1400 (9th Cir. 1991) (“[a] defendant is entitled to introduce evidence which tends to prove someone else committed the crime”); *Banks v. Reynolds*, 54 F.3d 1508, 1517-18 (10th Cir. 1995) (reversible error not to disclose to defense that another person had been arrested for same crime); *Smith v. Sec’y of N.M. Dep’t of Corr.*, 50 F.3d 801, 834 (10th Cir. 1995) (defendant denied fair trial by failure to disclose police reports, physical evidence, and witness statements that pointed to a different murder suspect); *Hudson v. Whitley*, 979 F.2d 1058 (5th Cir. 1992) (required to disclose impeachment evidence about conflicting testimony of pretrial line-up); *Miller v. Angliker*, 848 F.2d 1312, 1321-23 (2nd Cir. 1988) (reversible error not to disclose evidence suggesting that person other than defendant committed murders); *Bowen v. Maynard*, 799 F.2d 593, 613 (10th Cir. 1986) (reversible error not to disclose existence of suspect who resembled defendant); *Walker v. Lockhart*, 763 F.2d 942, 955 (8th Cir. 1985) (en banc) (due process violated when police suppressed statement by prisoner arguably admitting that he committed the shooting for which the defendant was convicted); *Sellers v. Estelle*, 651

F.2d 1074, 1076-77 (5th Cir. 1981) (remanded for failure to disclose police reports suggesting guilt of another reversible error); *Jones v. Jago*, 575 F.2d 1164, 1168 (6th Cir. 1978) (error not to disclose statement of witness not mentioning presence or participation of defendant).

40. Any evidence that the government or any of its agents has ever viewed a prospective government witness as not truthful. *United States v. Brumel-Alvarez*, 991 F.2d 1452, 1458 (9th Cir. 1993).

41. The name of any person, whether or not he will be a witness, who could not identify the defendant or was unsure of his identity or his participation in the crime charged, and the content of any such statement. See *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 454 (1995) (reversible error not to disclose evidence of misidentification by crucial witness); *Jones v. Jago*, 575 F.2d 1164, 1168 (6th Cir. 1978) (statement of eyewitness to crime which did not mention defendant must be disclosed); *Jackson v. Wainwright*, 390 F.2d 288, 298 (5th Cir. 1968) (prosecution must disclose statement of witness casting doubt on defendant's identity); *United States v. Wilkins*, 326 F.2d 135, 138 (2nd Cir. 1964) (reversible error to fail to disclose names of two witnesses who said that the defendant was not the bank robber after viewing him at police station).

42. Any physical evidence tending to exculpate the defendant in whole or in part, tending to mitigate punishment, or tending to impeach a government witness. See *Miller v. Pate*, 386 U.S. 1, 6 (1967) (reversible error not to disclose evidence that clothing was covered with paint, not blood); *United States v. Wood*, 57 F.3d 733, 737 (9th Cir. 1995) (government had duty to disclose results of company research which would have been useful in impeaching government witnesses). *United States v. Park*, 319 F. Supp. 2d

1177,1179 (D. Guam 2004) (“[s]ummaries of conversations prepared by the government are not the equivalent of actual notes” for Brady purposes); *United States v. Bergonzi*, 216 F.R.D. 487(N.D. Cal. 2003) (same); *Paradis v. Arave*, 240 F.3d 1169, 1173 (9th Cir. 2001) (Brady obligates prosecutor turning over notes taken during interview when government witness gave exculpatory information for defendant).

See also *United States v. Alzate*, 47 F.3d 1103, 1109-10 (11th Cir. 1995) (new trial granted where prosecutor failed to correct his misstatement of fact which prejudiced defendant); *Ballinger v. Kerby*, 3 F.3d 1371, 1376 (10th Cir. 1993) (due process violated by failure to produce possibly impeaching photos of crime scene which would have buttressed defense that witness could not have seen out of windows in order to identify defendant); *United States v. Spagnuolo*, 960 F.2d 990, 994 (11th Cir. 1992) (psychiatric report raising question as to defendant’s sanity and competence); *Walker v. Lockhart*, 763 F.2d 942, 955 (8th Cir. 1985) (en banc) (transcript of prisoner conversation in which he arguably admitted crime for which defendant on trial); *United States v. Poole*, 379 F.2d 645, 648 (7th Cir. 1967) (medical exam showing no evidence of sexual assault); *Barbee v. Warden, Md. Penitentiary*, 331 F.2d 842, 845 (4th Cir. 1964) (ballistics report showing gun in evidence was not the assault weapon); *Ashley v. Texas*, 319 F.2d 80, 85 (5th Cir. 1963) (psychologist’s report that defendant was incompetent to stand trial); *United States v. Weintraub*, 871 F.2d 1257, 1264(5th Cir. 1989) (sentence vacated where prosecutor failed to disclose testimony of coconspirator which lessened amount of drugs attributable to the defendant).

43. Any evidence mitigating the punishment of the defendant. *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 85 (1963) (accomplice statement that he, not defendant was actual

shooter mitigates punishment of defendant); *Blazak v. Ricketts*, 1 F.3d 891, 897 (9th Cir. 1993) (due process violated where psychiatric reports questioning defendant's competence to stand trial were not properly considered by trial court); *United States v. Spagnuolo*, 960 F.2d 990,994 (11th Cir. 1992) (psychiatric report raising question as to defendant's sanity and competence); *United States v. Weintraub*, 871 F.2d 1257, 1264 (5th Cir. 1989) (sentence vacated where prosecutor failed to disclose testimony of co-conspirator which lessened amount of drugs attributable to defendant); *Lewis v. Lane*, 832 F.2d 1446, 1459 (7th Cir. 1987) (evidence that defendant did not have valid prior conviction which made him death eligible).

44. The commencement and termination date of the grand jury that indicted the defendant. In *Re Grand Jury Investigation*, 903 F.2d 180, 182 (3d Cir. 1990). See also 28 U.S.C. § 1867(a) ("the defendant may move to dismiss the indictment or stay the proceedings against him on the ground of substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this title in selecting the grand or petit jury"); Fed. R. Crim. P. 6(b)(2) ("[a] party may move to dismiss the indictment based on an objection to the grand jury").

45. The number (not names) of grand jurors attending each session of the grand jury and the number of grand jurors (not names) voting to indict. See *United States v. Leverage Funding Systems, Inc.*, 637 F.2d 645 (9th Cir. 1980) (prerequisites to valid indictment are that "every grand jury session was attended by at least 16 jurors" and that "at least 12 jurors voted to indict"); *United States v. Alter*, 482 F.2d 1016, 1029 n.21 (9th Cir. 1973) (ministerial matters like court's legal instructions to grand jury must be disclosed).

46. The name of every prospective government witness to be called at trial. See *Arizona v. Manypenny*, 672 F.2d 761, 765 (9th Cir. 1982) (court has inherent authority to order discovery of names of witnesses); *United States v. Armstrong*, 621 F.2d 951, 954-55 (9th Cir. 1980) (same); *United States v. Tucker*, 716 F.2d 576, 583 (9th Cir. 1983) (ineffective assistance of counsel to fail to interview government witnesses before trial); *Callahan v. United States*, 371 F.2d 658, 660 (9th Cir. 1967) (“[b]oth sides have the right to interview witnesses before trial”).

III. THE PROSECUTOR HAS A DUTY OF INQUIRY

The prosecutor is requested to make personal and specific inquiry of each government agent and agency in any way connected to the case for each of the above items, even if the agent or agency is outside the District of Oregon (the prosecutor is specifically requested to inquire of government agencies in California and Washington). *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 437 (1995) (“the individual prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to the others acting on the government’s behalf in the case, including the police”); *United States v. Alvarez*, 86 F.3d 901, 905 (9th Cir. 1996) (“the better practice is for the prosecutor herself to review [surveillance notes for Brady Materials]”); *United States v. Wood*, 57 F.3d 733, 737 (9th Cir. 1995) (prosecutor has duty to consult with FDA for Brady material; *United States v. Bryan*, 868 F.2d 1032, 1036-37 (9th Cir. 1989) (prosecutor deemed to have knowledge of, and access to, anything in possession, custody or control of any federal agency evidence if outside district of prosecution); *United States v. Santiago*, 46 F.3d 885, 893-894 (9th Cir.) (government has access to Bureau of Prisons files on inmates). *United States v. Colima-Monge*, 962 F. Supp. 1337, 1341 (D. Or. 1997) (documents held by an interjurisdictional

agency deemed within the possession, custody, or control of the federal government).

“[T]he prudent prosecutor will resolve doubtful questions in favor of disclosure.” Kyles, 514 U.S. at 439 (quoting *United States v. Agurs*, 427 U.S. 97, 108 (1976)); *Carriger v. Stewart*, 132 F.3d 463, 479-80 (9th Cir. 1997) (“the prosecution has a duty to learn of any exculpatory evidence known to others acting on the government’s behalf”).

See also *Demjanjuk v. Petrovsky*, 10 F.3d 338, 353 (6th Cir. 1994) (in not disclosing exculpatory evidence, government perpetrated fraud on the court by making a “the-right-hand-did-not-know-what-the-left-hand-was-doing argument”); *United States v. Osorio*, 929 F.2d 753, 762 (1st Cir. 1991) (“the prosecutor is duty bound to demand compliance with disclosure responsibilities by all relevant dimensions of the government”); *United States v. Perdomo*, 929 F.2d 967, 969-971 (3rd Cir. 1991) (United States Attorney responsible for locating criminal record in local jurisdiction as well as NCIC records); *United States v. Endicott*, 869 F.2d 452, 455-56 (9th Cir. 1989) (knowledge of additional payments to witness imputed to prosecutor); *United States v. Butler*, 567 F.2d 885, 891 (9th Cir. 1978) (prosecutor responsible for promise by agent even if prosecutor did not know of it); *United States v. Bailleux*, 685 F.2d 1105, 1113 (9th Cir. 1982) (tape in custody of F.B.I. is deemed in custody of U.S. Attorney), *receded from* on other grounds by *United States v. Miller*, 874 F.2d 1255 (9th Cir. 1989); *United States v. Brooks*, 966 F.2d 1500, 1503 (D.C. Cir. 1992) (prosecutor must search police files for information affecting credibility of police officer who was key witness and who, after first trial, was found shot in her apartment with revolver in presence of another police officer); *United States v. Auten*, 632 F.2d 478, 481 (5th Cir. 1980) (information in filed of federal agency is deemed in possession of prosecutor); *United States v. Jackson*, 780 F.2d 1305,

1308 n. 2 (7th Cir. 1986) (FBI's knowledge attributable to prosecutor); *Martinez v. Wainwright*, 621 F.2d 184, 186-87 (5th Cir. 1980) (rap sheet in medical examiner's file is deemed in custody of prosecution); *Barbee v. Warden, Md. Penitentiary*, 331 F.2d 842, 846 (4th Cir. 1964) (exculpatory ballistics report known only to police deemed in possession of prosecutor); *United States v. McCord*, 509 F.2d 334, 342 n.14 (D.C. Cir. 1975) (en banc) ("prosecution" includes "all agencies of the federal government involved in any way" in the case).

IV. THE PROSECUTOR HAS A DUTY OF CONTINUING DISCOVERY

The government has a continuing duty to disclose the foregoing evidence as soon as the government or any of its agents discovers its existence. See *Mooney v. Holohan*, 294 U.S. 103, 108 (1935) (prosecutor must disclose that witness had committed perjury even when he first learns this at trial); *United States v. Chestang*, 849 F.2d 528, 532 (11th Cir. 1988) (continuing duty to disclose breached when prosecutor did not disclose fact that witness would soon accept immunity offer).

The Ninth Circuit does not hesitate to "condemn" any prosecutorial breach of trust respecting its duty to disclose arguably favorable evidence. *United States v. McClintock*, 748 F.2d 1278, 1285 (9th Cir. 1984). Any doubt about the need to disclose such evidence must be resolved "in favor of disclosure." *United States v. Ramirez*, 608 F.2d 1261, 1266 n.6 (9th Cir. 1979); *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 439 (1995); *United States v. Agurs*, 427 U.S. 97, 108 (1976).

The duty to disclose encompasses even those documents and statements the defense might already have. *Gantt v. Roe*, 389 F.3d 908, 913 (9th Cir. 2004) ("Though defense counsel could have conducted his own investigation, he was surely entitled to rely

on the prosecution's representation that it was sharing the fruits of the police investigation."); *United States v. Howell*, 231 F.3d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 2000) ("[t]he availability of particular statements through the defendant himself does not negate the government's duty to disclose").

Disclosure is required even if, in the government's view, the evidence is not admissible at trial. *Spence v. Johnson*, 80 F.3d 989, 1005 n.14 (5th Cir. 1996). *United States v. Sudikoff*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 1196, 1201 (C.D. Cal. 1999) (Brady requires "the disclosure of information that is likely to result in admissible evidence that would give the jury a court a more complete basis for judging guilt or punishment").

Should the prosecutor have a good faith doubt whether evidence should be disclosed, he or she is required to ask the court for an in camera review. See *United States v. Scafe*, 822 F.2d 928, 936 (10th Cir. 1987) (good faith belief that defendant's statements not discoverable does not excuse failure to disclose); *United States v. Lehman*, 756 F.2d 725, 729 (9th Cir. 1985) (prosecution must either disclose the material or submit it to the court).

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 28th day of December, 2012.

/s/

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